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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 56 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd September 1947, page 241 supra.]

(a) The minimum educational and technical qualifications prescribed for recruitment to Radio Supervisors are—

(1) Must possess at least a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate of the Madras Government or its equivalent and have been declared eligible for the college course of study, and

NOTE.—Preference will be given first to those who have passed the intermediate examination of an Indian University with Physics as one of the optional subjects and next to those who possess the minimum general educational qualifications specified in the schedule to the general rules in Part II of the Madras Provincial and Subordinate Services Rules.

(2) a diploma in Radio Communications or Radio Servicing and Maintenance of any one of the following institutions:—

(a) The Radio Electric Institute, Lamington-Chambers, Lamington Road, Bombay-4.

(b) E.M.F. Radio Class, Lamington Road, Bombay.

(c) The Bombay Technical Institute, Byculla.

(d) Radio Class attached to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

(e) Fazalbhoy's Institution, Bombay.

(f) V. S. Rajagopalan's Institute, Theogarayanagar, Madras.

(g) The City and Guilds of London Institute.

(h) The Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay.

(i) Any other institutions which may be recognized by the Government for the purpose.

NOTE.—Preference will be given to persons who (subsequent to the taking of the diploma) have had at least six months' practical training in radio servicing and battery charging also in the service department or laboratory of any one of the following firms and institutions:—

(a) Philips Electrical Company (India), Limited, Calcutta or Bombay.
(b) General Electrical Company, Limited, Madras, Calcutta or Bombay.
(c) Fazalbhoy's, Limited, Madras or Bombay.
(d) Radio Laboratories, Madras.
(e) Indian Radio Cable Communications, Bombay.
(f) Mohammad Ebrahim & Co., Madras.
(g) V. S. Rajagopalan & Co., Madras.
(h) Super Radio Company, Limited, Madras.
(i) Madras Radio Company, Madras.
(j) Wireless Sales and Service, Madras.
(k) P. Orr and Sons, Madras.
(l) Industrial and Agricultural Engineering Company, Madras.
(m) Indian General Electrical Company, Bombay.
(n) The Vincent & Co., Trichinopoly.

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(*b*) *Scale of pay.*—The scale of pay of the Radio Supervisor was Rs. 60—2/2—100 per mensem. After revision it is Rs. 80—5—200 (Recruits with a degree in Physics or Radio Engineering will start on Rs. 130 per mensem.)

(*c*) Yes. Recruits with a degree in Physics or Radio Engineering will start on Rs. 130 per mensem while those with other qualifications will start on Rs. 80 per mensem.

(*d*) Even in the case of Physics Graduates the possession of a diploma in Radio Communications or Radio Servicing and Maintenance referred to in clause (*a*) above is necessary for recruitment as Radio Supervisors. The question does not therefore arise.

(*e*) The Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Defence) is the appointing authority of the Radio Supervisors. Recruitment is made in consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 60 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd September 1947, page 246 supra.]

Description of crop.	Charge per acre. First-class source. RS.	Charge per acre. Second-class source. RS. A.
(a) Sugarcane, betel, plantain, turmeric and elephant yam	6	4 8
(b) Any other crop which requires water for more than six months	6	4 8
(c) Crops other than those specified in clauses (a) and (b)—		

Number. (1)	First crop. (2)	Second crop. (3)	First class source. First crop. (4) RS.	First class source. Second crop. (5) RS. A.	First class source. Total charge. (6) RS. A.	Second class source. First crop. (7) RS. A.	Second class source. Second. crop. (8) RS. A.	Second class source. Total charge. (9) RS. A.
1	Wet	Wet	4	2 0	6 0	3 0	1 8	4 8
2	Do.	Dry, systematically irrigated	4	1 8	5 8	3 0	1 2	4 2
3	Do.	Dry, occasionally irrigated	4	1 0	5 0	3 0	0 12	3 12
4	Dry, systematically irrigated	Wet	3	2 8	5 8	2 4	1 14	4 2
5	Do.	Dry, systematically irrigated	3	2 0	5 0	2 4	1 8	3 12
6	Do.	Dry, occasionally irrigated	3	1 8	4 8	2 4	1 2	3 6
7	Dry, occasionally irrigated	Wet	2	3 0	5 0	1 8	2 4	3 12
8	Do.	Dry, systematically irrigated	2	2 8	4 8	1 8	1 14	3 6
9	Do.	Dry, occasionally irrigated	2	2 0	4 0	1 8	1 8	3 0

	First-class source. RS.	Second-class source. RS. A.
(d) Third crop { if wet	2	1 8
(d) Third crop { if dry, whether systematically or occasionally irrigated ..	1	0 12

Explanation (1).—Irrigation sources are divided into two classes for purposes of charging fixed rate of water-cess. Irrigation sources placed in the first or second group by the Settlement department should be treated as first class and those placed by the Settlement department in groups lower than the second should be treated as second class. In the districts of Bellary and Anantapur, however, irrigation sources classed in the third group by the Settlement department should also be treated as first class.

Explanation (2).—Coconuts and other trees forming tope plantations will be charged the same rates as the crops included in clause (a) if they take water for more than six months. If not, they will be charged the rate for a single wet crop specified in clause (c).

Explanation (3).—Casuarina, bamboo and other timber and fuel plantations should be treated as dry crops and charged as for occasional irrigation. The charge appropriate for the irrigation of a first dry crop should be levied if water is taken for a period not exceeding six months. If water is taken for a longer period, one and a half times the above charge should be levied.

Explanation (4).—For purposes of these rules Collectors shall from time to time publish in the respective District Gazettes list of crops which are to be regarded as "systematically irrigated" and as "occasionally irrigated." Provided that no change in the notified classification of a dry crop shall take effect until the commencement of the fasli succeeding that in which the change is notified.